REPORT

ON THE

Health of the Borough

OF

KINGSTON-UPON-HULL,

For the Year 1883,

BY

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Medical Officer of Health for the Town and Port.

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Borough of Kingston-upon-Hull.

REPORT 1883.

STATISTICS.

During the twelve months ending December 31st, 1883, there were registered in the Borough of Kingston-upon-Hull, according to the returns furnished by the Registrars, 6353 Births and 3970 Deaths. Of the Births, 3315 were males and 3038 females.

The birth-rate was equal to 36.0 per 1000 of a population of 176,296 at all ages, residing in 42,526 houses, being an average of 4.1 to each house.

The excess of Births over Deaths in 1883, representing the natural increase of the population, was 2883, against 1976 and 2056 in the years 1881 and 1882.

The annual death-rate from all causes for the year under notice, was equal to 22.5 per 1000. Of the Deaths, 2148 were males and 1822 females. The death-rate, according to the Registrar General's returns for twenty-eight of the largest English towns, including London, averaged 21.5 per 1000 per annum, and ranged from 17.9 in Bristol, 18.1 in Derby, and 18.3 in Bradford, to 25.5 in Newcastle and Preston, 26.7 in Liverpool, and 27.6 in Manchester.

On April 1st the Borough Extension Act came into operation, and the districts of Newington, Newland, Stoneferry, and Marfleet, were incorporated into the Borough. I have obtained the actual number of Births and Deaths which have occurred in these newly-acquired districts during the first three months of the year.

Estimated population of the Old Borough to the middle of 1883	163,980
Estimated population of the New Borough to the middle of 1883	176,296

In the foregoing I have based the calculations of the birth and death rates upon the number of Births and Deaths which occurred in the whole of the districts comprising the New Borough for the entire year, treating the newly-acquired districts as being incorporated into the Borough from January 1st.

The birth-rate for the Old Borough for the first quarter of the year, with a population of 158,814, was at the rate of 34.8 per 1000 per annum, and the death-rate during the same period was at the rate of 28.7 per 1000 per annum. This large mortality was greatly due to the epidemic prevalency of whooping cough.

The birth-rate for the new districts during the first quarter of the year was equal to 4.9 per 1000 per annum of a population of 12,316, and the death-rate for the same period was equal to 8.3 per 1000 per annum.

No. 1.—TABULATED RETURN, SHEWING THE TOTAL NUMBER OF DEATHS FOR THE YEAR 1883, AT CERTAIN AGES.

DISTRICTS.	under 1 year.	1 year and under 5.	5 years and under 20.	20 years and under 40.	40 years and under 60.	60 years and under 80.	80 years and upwards.	TOTALS.
Drypool	172	115	67	56	57	57	14	538
Sutton..................	83	50	19	29	34	29	3	247
East Sculcoates......	90	48	17	23	43	68	11	300
West Sculcoates ...	191	119	53	84	112	165	32	756
Humber	37	22	8	24	32	28	10	161
St. Mary	26	20	4	11	15	22	6	104
North Myton	161	91	55	122	148	149	26	752
South Myton.........	284	180	46	102	129	137	28	906
Newington............	47	25	13	11	26	18	2	142
Newland	13	9	2	5	5	6	2	42
Stoneferry	5	1	1	4	2	5	...	18
Marfleet	2	1	...	1	...	...	...	4
Total	1111	681	285	472	603	684	134	3970

1883.

No. 2.—Deaths from all causes, and the Districts in which they have occurred.

Districts.	*Old Age.*	*Develop-mental.*	*Debility.*	*Skin.*	*Childbirth.*	*Kidneys.*	*Stomach, &c.*	*Heart, &c.*	*Brain, &c.*	*Tubercular.*	*Uncertain.*	*Minor Zymotic.*	*SEVEN PRINCIPAL ZYMOTIC DISEASES.*											
	Old Age.	Premature Birth, Malformation, Teething.	Debility, Atrophy, Marasmus.	Skin, Carbuncle, Pyæmia.	Childbirth, Uterus.	Kidneys, Bladder, Diabetes.	Stomach, Liver, Peritonitis, Hernia, Throat, &c.	Heart, Hœmorrhage, Syncope, Aneurism.	Apoplexy, Convulsions, Paralysis, Spine, Neuralgia, &c.	Scrofula, Tabes Mesenterica, Phthisis, &c.	Dropsy, Cancer, Gangrene, Rheumatism, Abscess, Tumour.	Dysentery, Syphilis, Erysipelas, Aphtha, Rheumatic Fever, &c.	Fevers.	Diarrhœa.	Scarlatina.	Diphtheria.	SmallPox.	Measles.	Whooping Cough.	Phthisis.	Other Diseases of the Air Passages.	Inquests Accidents and Violence.	Deaths not Certified.	Total.
Drypool	14	39	32	4	3	7	9	18	65	11	15	12	17	17	41	1	6	1	28	35	110	22	31	538
Sutton	5	19	10	0	4	7	8	11	21	5	8	6	9	12	2	0	0	3	22	13	68	5	9	247
East Sculcoates..	23	24	15	2	0	4	9	20	40	8	7	8	2	8	4	0	0	0	24	19	69	9	5	300
West Sculcoates.	41	39	36	1	4	18	35	41	136	22	25	14	8	35	10	3	0	1	33	76	168	8	2	756
Humber	6	6	8	1	0	3	9	8	25	1	5	2	4	1	0	0	0	0	7	12	36	13	14	161
St. Mary	5	4	1	0	0	1	2	10	14	0	5	4	0	2	0	0	0	0	10	6	22	4	14	104
North Myton ...	19	25	76	3	0	26	26	47	102	12	19	19	7	15	4	13	1	0	32	65	162	53	26	752
South Myton ...	38	36	50	3	4	11	28	43	141	25	32	18	11	22	8	4	0	3	62	73	203	33	58	906
Newington	5	6	5	0	4	1	7	14	29	10	3	0	0	7	3	0	0	0	5	18	22	3	0	142
Newland	2	0	4	0	0	2	3	3	5	1	3	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	2	3	7	1	4	42
Stoneferry	1	1	0	0	0	0	2	0	3	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	3	1	2	18
Marfleet	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	4
Totals	159	200	237	14	19	80	138	215	585	95	124	83	58	119	74	21	7	8	226	324	866	152	166	3970

Table giving the annual birth-rate, death-rate, with the corresponding Zymotic death-rate, for the years 1870 to 1883 :—

Year.	Births.	Deaths.	Population.	Birth-rate per 1000.	Death-rate per 1000.	Zymotic-rate per 1000.
1870	4406	2851	119,500	36	23	5
1871	4473	2841	122,266	36	23	4
1872	4875	3266	125,210	38	26	6
1873	5153	3101	128,225	40	24	3
1874	5353	3340	131,315	40	25	5
1875	5436	3666	134,480	40	27	6
1876	5726	3131	137,630	41	22	3
1877	5822	3032	141,050	41	21	2
1878	6004	3471	144,450	41	24	4
1879	5885	3311	147,940	38	22	2
1880	5650	3532	151,500	37	23	4
1881	5634	3677	155,160	36	23	6
1882	5761	3705	158,814	36	23	4
1883	6353	3970	176,296	36	22	2

No. 3.—TABLE SHOWING BIRTHS, DEATHS, AND METEOROLOGICAL CONDITIONS, 1883.

FORTNIGHT ENDING	TEMPERATURE.			Rainfall in inches	Mean humidity. saturation 100	Births	Birth-rate	DEATHS.				DEATHS FROM ZYMOTIC DISEASES.						Deaths from Diarrhœa	DEATH RATES.		
	Highest	Lowest	Mean					All Causes	Under one year	Over one year and under five years	Over forty years	Small Pox	Measles	Scarlatina	Diphtheria	Whooping Cough	Fevers		Zymotic	Diarrhœa	All causes
January 13 ...	52.0	27.0	31.9	0.77	86.8	258	42	149	33	27	62	...	4	2	2	7	2	3	2.9	0.4	24.5
,, 27 ...	54.0	25.0	38.3	1.47	88.0	239	39	191	51	45	57	...	1	...	...	21	3	2	4.1	0.3	31.4
February 10 ...	50.0	24.0	39.5	2.07	88.1	223	36	158	44	39	56	...	...	3	...	17	5	1	4.1	0.1	26.0
,, 24 ...	56.0	30.0	42.6	0.98	86.0	216	35	181	42	41	70	1	1	6	...	21	4	2	5.4	0.3	29.7
March 10 ...	55.0	10.0	38.4	0.84	74.0	225	37	166	39	42	53	...	2	5	...	18	2	2	4.4	0.3	27.3
,, 24 ...	45.0	18.0	33.6	0.77	85.0	214	35	198	56	34	66	1	...	6	1	27	3	...	6.2	0.0	32.5
April 7 ...	65.0	25.0	41.7	0.17	74.8	291	42	202	67	45	67	...	...	2	...	28	1	1	4.6	0.1	29.8
,, 21 ...	65.0	31.0	46.0	0.66	75.9	266	39	205	57	43	72	...	...	6	...	21	...	1	3.9	0.1	30.2
May 5 ...	58.0	30.0	43.1	1.30	75.0	284	41	181	51	45	58	...	...	2	...	15	3	...	2.9	0.0	26.9
,, 19 ...	68.0	32.0	48.7	1.51	75.7	226	33	214	59	46	78	1	...	7	...	18	4	1	4.4	0.1	31.0
June 2 ...	79.0	32.0	56.8	0.28	67.2	240	35	157	31	32	58	1	1	2	1	9	3	2	2.5	0.2	23.1
,, 16 ...	78.0	42.0	55.0	0.50	73.0	254	37	123	39	12	37	1	...	5	1	4	1	5	1.7	0.7	18.1
,, 30 ...	79.0	37.0	58.4	2.45	73.9	274	40	124	22	13	56	...	...	5	...	5	...	...	1.4	0.0	18.3
July 14 ...	75.0	46.0	62.5	1.80	78.3	251	37	125	18	12	43	1	...	2	...	4	2	3	1.3	0.4	18.4
,, 28 ...	70.0	40.0	50.7	1.33	76.8	220	32	104	31	13	41	...	...	1	...	4	1	10	0.9	1.4	15.3
August 11 ...	75.0	45.0	59.0	0.92	79.1	228	33	116	26	13	55	...	...	1	1	2	...	10	0.2	0.9	17.1
,, 25 ...	77.0	42.0	60.9	0.14	73.6	252	37	107	27	15	36	...	...	4	1	1	2	6	1.1	0.8	15.8
September 10 ...	74.0	40.0	57.4	0.80	76.0	247	36	124	51	18	37	1	1	2	1	3	1	18	1.3	2.6	18.3
,, 22 ...	72.0	40.0	57.0	1.78	85.0	247	36	131	43	14	39	...	...	3	2	1	3	15	1.3	2.2	19.3
October 6 ...	66.0	38.0	51.7	2.69	83.2	222	32	162	66	17	48	...	...	1	1	...	1	20	0.4	2.9	23.3
,, 20 ...	67.0	34.0	49.9	2.59	87.3	251	37	153	56	23	46	...	...	1	1	...	1	13	0.4	1.9	22.6
November 3 ...	62.0	35.0	47.9	0.51	87.5	274	40	129	42	15	49	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	0.1	0.1	19.0
,, 17 ...	51.0	27.0	40.3	1.36	85.4	253	37	137	37	24	52	...	...	2	2	1	...	1	0.7	0.1	20.2
December 1 ...	55.0	32.0	41.8	1.21	85.2	229	33	137	33	15	62	...	...	1	...	1	3	5	0.7	0.7	20.2
,, 15 ...	53.0	29.0	38.7	1.00	87.0	225	33	129	39	12	57	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	0.1	0.1	19.0
,, 29 ...	50.0	30.0	38.9	0.38	88.6	186	27	121	21	15	48	...	...	2	6	1	1	1	1.4	0.1	17.8

No. 4.—MORTALITY IN TWENTY LARGE TOWNS, 1873-1883.

Cities and Boroughs.		Annual Death-rate per 1000 living (in years of 52 or 53 weeks).										
		1873	1874	1875	1876	1877	1878	1879	1880	1881	1882	1883
Yorkshire.	Leeds	27.9	29.2	27.0	25.8	23.0	24.7	23.5	22.0	21.6	23.2	23.3
	Sheffield	26.3	27.7	25.8	25.5	23.1	26.6	22.9	22.9	21.1	21.7	22.9
	Bradford	25.2	27.9	28.3	25.2	23.3	24.1	23.9	22.9	19.7	21.2	18.3
	Hull	**23.8**	**25.5**	**27.3**	**22.8**	**21.5**	**24.1**	**22.0**	**23.4**	**23.8**	**23.2**	**22.5**
	London	22.4	22.4	23.5	22.0	21.5	23.0	22.7	21.6	21.2	21.4	20.4
	Liverpool	25.9	32.0	27.5	27.5	26.3	29.2	26.9	27.1	26.7	26.5	26.7
	Birmingham	24.9	26.8	26.6	22.7	24.1	25.5	22.1	20.7	20.0	20.9	21.3
	Manchester	30.6	31.1	30.9	30.3	28.5	29.2	28.3	26.9	25.5	26.7	27.6
	Bristol	23.3	23.1	27.4	23.1	22.5	22.2	21.9	21.0	19.6	19.2	17.9
	Nottingham	22.3	23.7	26.1	21.9	21.1	20.1	21.6	23.8	22.4	23.6	21.3
	Salford	28.3	28.3	29.7	29.6	26.4	27.1	26.7	28.0	22.6	23.2	22.4
	Newcastle	30.3	29.7	26.6	23.3	23.0	24.5	24.4	22.8	21.8	23.1	25.5
	Portsmouth	18.5	20.8	20.1	22.8	18.0	19.9	17.6	19.8	19.7	21.5	18.6
	Leicester	24.9	24.9	27.7	24.1	22.6	22.1	23.2	25.0	21.8	20.1	19.4
	Sunderland	22.9	23.6	22.7	21.2	22.9	25.9	22.3	25.0	20.9	26.5	24.5
	Oldham	24.9	28.3	27.7	26.9	25.1	27.0	22.8	24.7	22.8	24.6	22.0
	Brighton	19.0	20.1	22.4	19.7	18.8	21.3	19.1	19.8	19.0	21.7	19.2
	Plymouth	19.3	22.6	20.9	22.4	22.0	25.8	22.9	25.1	19.9	21.2	20.9
	Wolverhampton	25.2	24.1	25.0	24.0	24.4	23.5	23.0	21.3	21.2	22.4	21.3
	Norwich	21.5	23.5	24.4	21.7	20.7	24.3	21.7	24.3	19.5	20.6	19.6

INFANTILE MORTALITY.

The infant mortality, measured by the proportion of deaths under 1 year of age to births registered, was 183 per 1000. For the 28 most populous towns in England and Wales, the proportion of deaths under 1 year to births registered in 1 year, averaged 156 per 1000 births in the 50 large town districts, it averaged 150 per 1000 births.

UNCERTIFIED CAUSES.

During the year, 166 deaths were not certified, either by a registered medical practitioner, or by the coroner, being at the rate of 55 per 1000 of the total deaths.

No. 5.—TABLE SHEWING THE BIRTH-RATE, DEATH-RATE, ZYMOTIC AND INFANTILE MORTALITY, and the Districts in which they have occurred, 1883.

DISTRICT.	Estimated Population.	Area in acres.	Persons to an acre.	Birth-rate per 1000.	Death-rate from all causes, per 1000.	Zymotic Death-rate per 1000.	Rate per 1000 of Deaths from all causes, under 1 year.	Rate per 1000 of Deaths from all causes, over 1 year and under 5 years.
Drypool...........	24,347	1561	15	42	21	3	6	4
Sutton	10,900	260	41	40	22	4	7	4
East Sculcootes..	13,800	259	53	35	22	2	6	3
West Sculcoates.	34,106	487	70	36	22	2	5	3
Humber	6,705	61	109	28	26	2	6	3
St. Mary	4,222	53	79	30	26	3	6	5
Myton.............	69,900	940	73	35	24	2	6	3
Newington	8,006	1340	5	38	15	1	5	2
Newland	3,560	1130	3	22	11	1	1	2
Stoneferry	567	525	1	0	0	0	0	0
Marfleet	183	1285	7	0	0	0	0	0
Borough Total...	176,296	7901	22	36	22	2	6	3

ZYMOTIC DISEASES.

This class of diseases has accounted for 596 deaths, equal to an annual rate of mortality of 3 per 1000 persons living.

SEVEN PRINCIPAL ZYMOTICS.

Five hundred and thirteen deaths have been recorded from the seven principal Zymotic diseases; a mortality at the rate of 2.91 per 1000 of the population, and distributed over the four quarters of the year as follows:—1st quarter, 191; 2nd quarter, 139; 3rd quarter, 126; and 4th quarter, 57 deaths respectively.

The average number of deaths from the seven principal Zymotics for the past fifteen years was 637.

The death-rate from these diseases during the year 1883, in the 28 large towns, including London, averaged 2.86 per 1000 of their estimated population. The lowest Zymotic death-rates recorded were, 1.01 in Norwich, 1.04 in Halifax, and 1.23 in Bristol; while the highest were, 4.49 in Liverpool, 4.32 in Newcastle, and 4.27 in Preston. The fluctuation in the death-rates of urban and rural populations is characterized by the prevalence or absence of one or more of the Zymotic diseases.

Table showing the deaths from the seven principal Zymotic diseases for the years 1870 to 1883, both inclusive.

Year.	Seven Zymotic Diseases.	Small-pox.	Measles.	Scarlatina.	Diphtheria.	Whooping Cough.	Fevers.	Diarrhœa.
1870...	5.64	0.01	0.06	2.56	0.10	0.15	0.98	1.78
1871...	4.27	0.47	0.72	0.53	0.02	0.21	0.86	1.46
1872...	6.50	1.72	0.10	0.23	0.06	0.30	1.37	2.22
1873...	3.90	0.20	0.31	0.28	0.05	0.33	0.95	1.77
1874...	5.25	0.02	0.38	1.40	0.09	0.37	1.29	1.69

Year.	Seven Zymotic Diseases.	Small-pox.	Measles.	Scarlatina.	Diphtheria.	Whooping Cough.	Fevers.	Diarrhœa.
1875	6.16	0.01	0.23	2.07	0.05	1.00	0.80	1.99
1876	3.52	0.00	0.33	0.42	0.07	0.44	0.55	1.71
1877	2.94	0.01	0.28	0.22	0.09	0.44	0.40	1.50
1878	4.13	0.01	0.03	0.14	0.04	0.40	0.65	2.87
1879	2.33	0.00	0.26	0.53	0.10	0.61	0.36	0.47
1880	4.80	0.00	1.34	0.40	0.03	0.95	0.31	1.75
1881	6.12	0.02	0.05	4.48	0.03	0.24	0.39	0.90
1882	4.59	0.10	0.52	1.66	0.05	0.18	0.37	1.68
1883	2.91	0.03	0.04	0.44	0.12	1.28	0.36	0.68

No. 6.—TABLE SHEWING THE DEATHS FROM THE SEVEN PRINCIPAL ZYMOTIC DISEASES IN THE FIFTEEN YEARS 1869 to 1883.

DISEASE.	1869	1870	1871	1872	1873	1874	1875	1876	1877	1878	1878	1880	1881	1882	Proportion of Deaths to 1000 Deaths in 1882.	1883	Proportion of Deaths to 1000 Deaths in 1883.
Small Pox	64	1	55	209	26	2	2	...	1	1	...	...	4	16	5.33	7	2.33
Measles............	74	7	84	9	38	49	32	43	39	3	17	229	3	83	27.66	8	2.66
Scarlatina.........	267	299	65	28	32	163	283	60	30	20	76	60	682	263	87.66	74	24.66
Diphtheria	7	11	1	7	17	26	9	9	12	8	13	3	3	8	2.66	21	7.00
Whooping Cough	78	15	24	92	42	42	124	62	63	50	83	125	43	30	10.00	226	75.33
Fever	126	127	112	176	126	175	126	76	60	96	54	48	62	60	20.00	58	19.33
Diarrhœa	128	212	181	280	222	223	278	235	201	407	56	367	137	266	88.66	119	39.66
Total......	744	672	522	801	503	680	854	485	406	585	299	832	934	726	242.00	513	171.00

No. 7.

BIRTH RATE, DEATH RATE, AND ANALYSIS OF THE ZYMOTIC DEATH RATE IN TWENTY SEVEN OF THE LARGEST ENGLISH TOWNS FOR THE YEAR ENDING DEC. 31st, 1883.

	NAME OF TOWN.	Population.	Birth Rate.	Death Rate.	ZYMOTIC DEATH RATE.								Deaths under 1 year to 1000 Births.
					Small Pox.	Measles.	Scarlatina.	Diphtheria	Whooping Cough.	Typhoid Fever.	Diarrhœa.	Total.	
Yorkshire.	Leeds	321,611	34.7	23.3	0.03	0.04	2.10	0.13	0.49	0.38	0.88	4.05	167
	Sheffield	295,497	36.7	22.9	0.01	0.48	1.56	0.07	0.59	0.33	0.94	3.98	163
	Bradford	204,807	29.2	18.3	0.00	0.10	0.17	0.03	0.35	0.26	0.56	1.47	146
	Hull	**176,296**	**36.0**	**22.5**	**0.03**	**0.04**	**0.44**	**0.12**	**1.28**	**0.36**	**0.68**	**2.91**	**183**
	Huddersfield	84,701	29.5	21.3	0.00	0.39	0.08	0.02	0.51	0.20	0.46	1.66	174
	Halifax	75,591	29.0	20.1	0.00	0.03	0.13	0.05	0.13	0.40	0.29	1.03	148
	Liverpool	566,753	35.2	26.7	0.05	1.09	0.68	0.09	0.70	0.96	0.92	4.49	186
	Birmingham	414,846	35.6	21.3	0.27	0.37	0.78	0.12	0.43	0.18	0.96	3.11	161
	Manchester	339,252	35.9	27.6	0.00	0.76	0.70	0.08	0.74	0.25	1.03	3.56	177
	Bristol	212,779	32.2	17.9	0.00	0.17	0.16	0.09	0.18	0.17	0.46	1.23	134
	Nottingham	199,349	39.5	21.3	0.01	0.07	0.29	0.17	0.39	0.36	0.85	2.14	164
	Salford	190,465	35.7	22.2	0.00	0.82	0.42	0.12	0.53	0.38	1.06	3.33	171
	Newcastle	149,464	36.7	25.4	0.40	1.39	0.83	0.07	0.36	0.51	0.76	4.32	167
	Portsmouth	131,478	35.3	18.6	0.01	0.07	0.13	0.17	0.42	0.76	0.67	2.23	138
	Leicester	129,483	37.1	19.4	0.00	0.11	0.51	0.05	0.46	0.09	1.13	2.35	190
	Sunderland	121,117	41.9	24.5	0.42	0.13	0.32	0.16	0.16	0.61	0.70	2.50	134
	Oldham	119,071	35.2	22.0	0.02	0.05	0.18	0.06	0.32	0.22	0.66	1.51	159
	Brighton	111,264	29.2	19.2	0.00	0.49	0.10	0.04	0.54	0.25	0.88	2.30	148
	Bolton	109,862	34.6	21.7	0.00	0.02	0.05	0.06	0.32	0.28	1.50	2.23	175
	Blackburn	108,460	39.1	24.5	0.00	0.03	0.48	0.00	0.29	0.89	1.12	2.81	173
	Preston	98,564	38.2	25.5	0.00	0.03	0.65	0.14	0.31	0.57	2.56	4.26	210
	Cardiff	90,033	39.2	20.2	0.01	0.12	0.48	0.24	0.68	0.36	0.64	2.53	153
	Norwich	89,612	34.1	19.6	0.00	0.07	0.03	0.06	0.19	0.11	0.55	1.01	151
	Birkenhead	88,700	35.4	19.8	0.00	0.42	0.25	0.02	0.34	0.33	0.47	1.83	146
	Derby	85,574	35.9	18.1	0.01	0.26	0.20	0.01	0.37	0.22	0.47	1.54	144
	Wolverhampton	77,557	36.3	21.3	0.09	0.00	0.30	0.05	0.26	0.20	0.73	1.63	146
	Plymouth	74,977	31.5	20.8	0.00	0.35	0.00	0.16	0.81	0.31	0.47	2.10	150

No. 8.—DEATH-RATE from ALL CAUSES, and from the PRINCIPAL ZYMOTIC DISEASES, and INFANTILE MORTALITY, in the TWENTY GREAT TOWNS, in the Ten Years, 1873-82 and in 1883.

	CITIES AND BOROUGHS.	All Causes.		Small-Pox.		Measles.		Scarlet Fever.		Diphtheria.		Whooping-Cough		Diarrhœa		Fever.		Deaths under one year to 1000 Births	
		10 years, 1873-82	1883	10 years, 1873-82	1883	10 years, 1873-82	1883	10 years, 1873-82	1883	10 years. 1873.82	1883	10 years 1873-82	1883	10 years, 1873-82	1883	10 years, 1873-82	1883	10 years, 1873.82	1883
Yorkshire.	Leeds	24.8	23.3	0.07	0.03	0.44	0.04	1.02	2.10	0.07	0.13	0.63	0.49	1.54	0.88	0.50	0.38	180	166
	Sheffield	24.4	22.9	0.00	0.01	0.41	0.48	1.25	1.57	0.07	0.07	0.69	0.58	1.38	0.94	0.65	0.33	167	163
	Bradford	24.1	18.3	0.06	0.00	0.43	0.11	1.04	0.17	0.07	0.03	0.59	0.35	1.08	0.55	0.41	0.26	176	146
	Hull	**23.7**	**22.5**	**0.04**	**0.03**	**0.39**	**0.04**	**1.16**	**0.44**	**0.06**	**0.12**	**0.50**	**1·28**	**1.71**	**0.68**	**0.61**	**0.36**	**168**	**183**
	London	22.2	20.4	0.24	0.03	0.54	0.61	0.62	0.51	0.14	0.24	0.82	0.40	0.85	0.68	0.35	0.27	155	146
	Liverpool	27.6	26.7	0.15	0.05	0.78	1.09	1.14	0.69	0.10	0.09	0.83	0.70	1.40	0.91	0.70	0.96	195	185
	Birmingham ...	23.4	21.3	0.27	0.27	0.35	0.37	1.03	0.78	0.17	0.12	0.82	0.43	1.54	0.96	0.35	0.18	169	160
	Manchester ...	28.8	27.6	0.09	0.00	0.64	0.75	0 95	0.70	0.08	0.09	0.84	0.73	1.39	1.04	0.47	0.25	178	177
	Bristol	22.3	17.9	0.07	0.00	0.44	0.17	0.73	0.16	0.06	0.09	0.56	0.18	0.72	0.46	0.40	0.17	150	133
	Nottingham ...	22.7	21.3	0.03	0.01	0.48	0.07	0.87	0.30	0.04	0.17	0.39	0.38	1.16	0.84	0.45	0.37	180	164
	Salford	27.0	22.4	0.33	0.00	0.87	0.82	1.06	0.43	0.11	0.12	0.87	0.53	1.72	1.05	0.60	0.38	180	171
	Newcastle	25.0	25.5	0.05	0.40	0.26	1.40	1.22	0.83	0.07	0.07	0.56	0.36	1.23	0.75	0.54	0.51	169	167
	Portsmouth ...	19.9	18.6	0.05	0.01	0.45	0.08	0·56	0.13	0.33	0.17	0.42	0.43	0.91	0.65	0.71	0.76	137	138
	Leicester	23.6	19.4	0.00	0.00	0.48	0.11	0.70	0.51	0.09	0.05	0.52	0.46	2.23	1.14	0.37	0.09	206	189
	Sunderland ...	23.4	24.5	0.00	0·41	0.47	0.13	1.38	0.32	0.11	0.16	0.69	0.16	1.25	0.71	0.49	0.61	161	135
	Oldham	25.5	22.0	0.05	0.02	0.49	0.05	1.06	0.18	0.11	0.07	0.62	0.32	0.88	0.65	0.43	0.22	172	159
	Brighton	20.1	19.2	0.02	0.00	0.35	0.49	0.38	0.10	0.07	0.04	0.56	0.54	0.80	0.88	0.24	0.25	151	146
	Plymouth	22.2	20.9	0.01	0.00	1.02	0.35	0.21	0.00	0.18	0.16	0.67	0.82	0.85	0.46	0.41	0.31	160	150
	Wolverhampton	23.4	21.3	0.01	0.09	0.32	0.00	0.89	0.30	0.07	0.05	0.60	0.26	1.20	0.74	0.39	0.19	162	140
	Norwich.........	22.2	19.6	0.01	0.00	0.28	0.08	0.56	0.03	0.07	0.06	0.51	0.19	1.17	0.54	0.38	0.11	178	150

SMALLPOX.

Seven deaths have been recorded from Smallpox, a mortality at the rate of 0.03 per 1000. Six deaths from Smallpox occurred in the Hospital of the Urban Sanitary Authority. The deaths from Smallpox were distributed over three quarters of the year, as follows :—1st quarter, 2 ; second quarter, 3 ; third quarter, 2 deaths respectively. The average number of deaths from Smallpox during the past fifteen years was 25.

This high average is due to the epidemic prevalence of Smallpox in 1872, resulting in 209 deaths.

The importation of Smallpox upon several occasions during the year caused considerable anxiety to the Sanitary officials, the disease being imported by those engaged in shipping, or who had migrated from towns in which Smallpox was prevalent, in search of employment.

Immediately upon the receipt of information of a case of Smallpox, I visited the sick patient, and recommended isolation in the Hospital. The inhabitants in the locality of the outbreak were made aware of the protection insured by re-vaccination against the spread of the disease. Each centre of contagion was systematically inspected for a period of fourteen days after the removal of the infected person, and, after three years' experience, I have never known a case of Smallpox to occur in any house from which removals have taken place after this period, provided fumigation and disinfection of the premises had been efficiently performed.

The Medical Profession were asked to notify cases of Smallpox coming under their notice, that I might take every possible precaution against its spread in the Borough. I beg, in the interests of public health, to take this opportunity of thanking the Medical Profession who so kindly responded, and thereby greatly assisted the Sanitary Authority in stamping out the disease.

The following cases are interesting, and formed the subject of special reports to the Sanitary Committee.

On the 20th February, a man aged 60 years and unvaccinated, suffering from confluent Smallpox, was admitted into the Hospital on the recommendation of the Hull Workhouse Authority. He had recently arrived in Hull from Staffordshire in search of employment, and had been living since his arrival in Hull at a registered lodging-house in Blanket Row. I immediately visited the lodging-house, and discovered that he had slept there on the night of the 18th, in a room occupied by nineteen lodgers. He left there on the 19th, and slept the night at an adjoining house. I suggested the immediate re-vaccination of the lodgers, and it was interesting to note that those who availed themselves of the opportunity of re-vaccination escaped the disease, whilst other three lodgers aged 16, 19, and 31 years respectively, and who had been similarly exposed, contracted Smallpox. Two of the men were unvaccinated, and I regret to say their illness terminated fatally. The lodging-house was fumigated and lime-washed throughout, and all bedding, &c., removed for disinfection.

On the 5th September, I investigated an outbreak of Smallpox at Her Majesty's Prison. A female prisoner, aged 34 years, married, with no marks of vaccination, was suffering from Smallpox. The prison authorities had no accommodation for the isolation of the patient, and she was therefore removed to the Fever Hospital. The woman was by occupation a hawker, and had been admitted into gaol from the Borough of Great Grimsby on the 20th August. She had been living previous to her committal at a common lodging house in Burgess Street, Great Grimsby. She sickened on the 1st September, and the characteristic rash of Smallpox appeared on the 3rd. The cells she had recently occupied were fumigated, and all bedding, &c., removed for disinfection. On her admission into prison, the patient's clothing had been packed with that of other prisoners undergoing imprisonment. The whole were therefore removed for disinfection. After consultation with Dr. Bernard, the prison surgeon, the following recommendations were immediately carried into execution by order of the Governor.

I.—That re-vaccination of all female officials and prisoners be forthwith performed.

II.—That female prisoners be not admitted into prison for a period of not less than fourteen days.

III.—That the names and addresses of female prisoners discharged from prison during that period be forwarded to the Medical Officer of Health, that the same may be kept under observation by the Sanitary Officials.

IV.—That all clothes washed in the prison laundry belonging to private persons, and awaiting delivery, be disinfected before being returned.

By the adoption of the foregoing recommendations the disease was stamped out, and female prisoners were re-admitted after the expiration of the specified time.

I have frequently had occasion to instance the complete immunity from Smallpox enjoyed after re-vaccination by those engaged in nursing patients in the Fever Hospital, and officials in the Sanitary Department. If the public would protect themselves in the same way as the officials at the Hospital and those engaged in investigating cases of Smallpox, and removing the same, I believe this loathsome and dangerous disease would soon be eradicated from our midst. The only effective measure to prevent an epidemic of Smallpox is *re-vaccination.*

I have to thank the Clerks to the Hull and Sculcoates Guardians for the accompanying statistics of vaccination, which are a correct return for the Borough during the year 1882. The returns for 1883 are not yet complete, as the Local Government Board allow a certain time for the working up of such returns.

No. 9.—Returns made by the Vaccination Officers of the Hull and Sculcoates Unions respecting the VACCINATION of CHILDREN whose births were Registered during the year 1882.

District.	Births.	Successfully Vaccinated.	Insusceptible.	Dead Unvaccinated	Postponement by Certificate.	Not accounted for.
Drypool	865	738	5	75	4	43
Sutton	454	373	...	46	2	33
East Sculcoates	463	403	...	52	...	8
West Sculcoates...........	1186	1026	8	109	6	37
Humber	178	145	...	26	...	7
St. Mary	130	110	1	12	...	7
Myton	2497	2005	11	336	13	132
Newington	364	265	...	36	10	53
Newland	97	85	...	7	1	4
Total	5234	5150	25	699	36	324

No. 10.—The following table shows the statistics of the vaccination of Patients admitted into the Hospital suffering from Small-Pox during the past three years and during the time that I have been its Medical Officer.

Year.	Admissions.	Deaths Unvaccinated.	Deaths Vaccinated.	MARKS OF VACCINATION.								Total Unvaccinated.	Total Vaccinated.
				ONE.		TWO.		THREE.		FOUR.			
				Good.	Indifferent.	Good.	Indifferent.	Good.	Indifferent.	Good.	Indifferent.		
1881	16	4	0	0	0	0	2	3	6	0	0	5	11
1882	84	10	1	0	0	0	37	15	21	0	0	11	73
1883	45	5	1	0	0	0	12	10	16	0	0	7	38
Total.	145	19	2	0	0	0	51	28	43	0	0	23	122

SCARLATINA.

During the year 74 deaths from Scarlatina have been recorded, a mortality at the rate of 0.44 per 1000 per annum of the estimated population. The average death-rate from Scarlatina for the 28 large towns was 0.57 per 1000. The deaths from Scarlatina were distributed over the four quarters of the year as follows, viz.:—1st quarter, 23; 2nd quarter, 28; 3rd quarter, 13; 4th quarter, 10 deaths respectively.

The average number of deaths from Scarlatina during the past 15 years was 160.

The mortality from Scarlatina has considerably decreased, and the wide-spread epidemic of 1881 may now fairly be said to have expended its virulence. Scarlatina is essentially a disease of childhood, and shows a peculiarity in its rise and fall every fourth year, the highest mortality occurring during the third and fourth quarters of the year. Each successive epidemic wave of Scarlatina seems to sweep off, or protect against future infection, the susceptible generation that has sprung up since the preceding epidemic wave. It would appear to require a certain number of years before a new generation could come into being in sufficient numbers to feed a new flame of epidemic disease. We must therefore anticipate in order to mitigate the mortality caused by such diseases.

It has been frequently stated recently that the relationship between Scarlatina and Diphtheria in origin and pathology is of a very intimate character. My experience at the Fever Hospital, and as the Medical Officer of Health, leads me to believe that they are of distinctive origin, and differ materially in their pathological bearing.

MEASLES.

Measles accounted for 8 deaths in 1883, as against 83 deaths in 1882, and 3 in 1881. The death-rate from Measles was equal to 0.04 per 1000 of the estimated population. The deaths from Measles were distributed over three quarters of the year as follows, viz.:—1st quarter, 6 deaths; 2nd and 3rd quarters, 1 death each. The average number of deaths from Measles during the past 15 years was 47.

DIPHTHERIA.

There have been 21 deaths from Diphtheria, as against 8 in 1882, and 3 in 1881. The death-rate was equal to 0.12 per 1000 per annum, and the deaths were distributed over the four quarters of the year as follows:—1st quarter, 3; 2nd quarter, 2; 3rd quarter, 5; 4th quarter, 11 deaths respectively. The average number of deaths from Diphtheria during the past 15 years was 9.

Diphtheria was very prevalent during the 3rd quarter of the year, and the number of deaths registered from Diphtheria during 1883 was larger than in any other year during the past 15 years, 1874 excepted, in which year 26 deaths were registered from this disease.

Diphtheria is contagious rather than infectious, the difference between these two conditions being, doubtless, that of the varying volatility of the germs of disease.

The disease was confined to a particular locality, and the attendance of children of a particular class at school, the mortality being greater amongst boys than girls. Upon investigation my attention was directed to the probable relationship of Diphtheria to previous prevalent and seemingly simple sore throats in the locality of the outbreak, an opinion expressed by Dr. Farr, and more

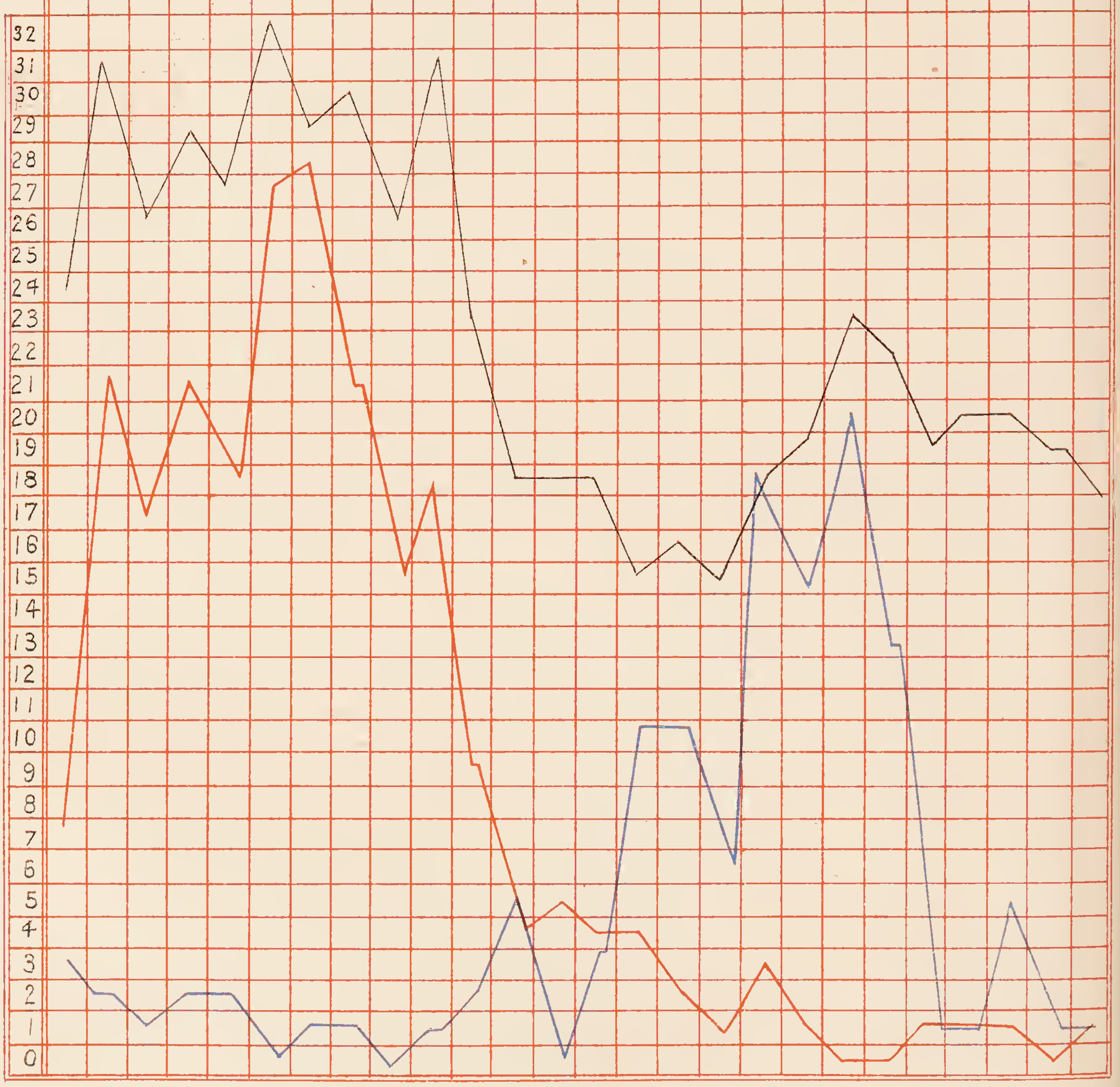
Chart showing the Deaths from prevailing Zymotic Diseases and the Death Rate from all causes, together with the Temperatures and Rainfall in inches in fortnights 1883.

Death Rate ——

Whooping Cough, ——

Diarrhœa ——

		JANUARY		FEBRUAʀʏ.		MARCH		APRIL		MAY		JUNE.			JULY		AUGUST		SEPTEMᴿ.		OCTOBER		NOVEMᴿ.		DECEMBER.		
TEMPERATURE	MAXIMUM	52.0	54.0	50·0	56·0	55·0	45·0	65·0	65·0	58·0	68·0	79·0	78·0	79·0	75·0	70·0	75·0	77·0	72·0	72·0	66·0	67·0	62·0	51·0	55·0	53·0	50·0
	MEAN	37.9	38.3	39.5	42·6	38.4	33·6	41·7	46·0	43·1	48·7	66·8	55·0	58·4	62·5	50·7	59.0	60·9	57·4	57·0	51·7	49·9	47·9	40·3	41·8	38·7	38·9
	MINIMUM	27.0	25.0	24·0	30.0	10·0	18·0	25·0	31·0	30·0	32·0	35·0	42·0	37·0	46·0	40·0	45·0	42·0	40·0	40·0	38·0	34·0	35·0	27·0	32·0	29·0	30·0
RAINFALL IN INCHˢ.		0.77	1.47	2·07	0.98	0.84	0·77	0·17	0·66	1·30	1·51	0·28	0·50	2·45	1·80	1·33	0·92	0·14	0.80	1·78	2.69	2·89	0·51	1·36	1·21	1·00	0·38



recently by Dr. Thorne Thorne. The cause might have originated from sewer-poisoned air; the subsidiary drains and sewers were therefore flushed and disinfected, and disinfectants were distributed in the locality. The schools were fumigated and the attendance at school from infected families controlled.

WHOOPING-COUGH.

Whooping-Cough occasioned 226 deaths, as against 30 in 1882, and 37 in 1881. The death-rate was equal to 1.28 per 1000 per annum. The deaths were distributed over the four quarters of the year as follows, viz.:—1st quarter, 125; 2nd quarter, 82; 3rd quarter, 15; 4th quarter, 4 deaths respectively. The average number of deaths from Whooping-Cough during the past 15 years was 73.

Whooping-Cough was unusually prevalent and fatal in the first half of the year. The deaths were chiefly among children under five years of age. Whooping-Cough is a disease over which we have little control, its fatality when it prevails in a district is in direct ratio with the social condition of those in charge of the sick, and our energies must be directed to the removal of those unsanitary conditions around the patients which render it more fatal.

The accompanying chart sets forth the number of deaths which have occurred from Whooping-Cough and Diarrhœa, being the most prevalent zymotics, in 1883, and shows the influence they exerted upon the general death-rate.

FEVER.

This term embraces the three forms—Typhus, Typhoid, and Simple Continued Fever, and caused 58 deaths, being at the rate of 0.36 per 1000 of the estimated population. The deaths were distributed over the four quarters of the year as follows, viz.:—1st quarter, 21; 2nd quarter, 15; 3rd quarter, 17; 4th quarter, 5 deaths respectively. The average rate of mortality in the 28 great towns was 0.35 per 1000. The average number of deaths from Fever in Hull during the past 15 years was 98.

The means by which Typhoid Fever may be prevented from spreading are simple, the poison by which it spreads being almost entirely contained in the discharges from the bowels. The following illustrates the spread of the disease under conditions favourable to its development.

In November last I investigated an outbreak of Typhoid Fever, in Wheeler-street, Newington. A child had suffered from Typhoid Fever in Temperance-terrace, in September, since which time thirteen other cases of this disease had broken out in the immediate neighbourhood, viz.:—in Temperance-terrace, Temperance-row, and Wheeler-street. Wheeler-street was unmade and practically undrained, there being only a 12-inch sanitary pipe drain, which was not at a sufficiently low level to drain the property. The houses, cowsheds, and piggeries to the west side of the street drained into a disused brick-pond in close proximity. The pavement in the yards of the houses was defective, and the down-spouts and sink-wastes were connected directly with the drains, thus allowing a ready ingress of sewer air into the houses. The houses numbered 76 to 86, Wheeler-street, had stagnant water in their cellars, and the yards were much below the level of the street. The filthy condition of the piggeries, and the accumulation of manure about them was a serious nuisance, and doubtless injurious to health. The constant association of Typhoid Fever with bad and defective drainage was confirmed, and the most favourable means for the conveyance of the infection was at hand when the poison arrived.

DIARRHŒA.

Diarrhœa occasioned 119 deaths, a mortality of 0.68 per 1000 per annum of the estimated population. The deaths from Diarrhœa were distributed over the four quarters of the year as follows:—1st quarter, 11; 2nd quarter, 8; 3rd quarter, 73; 4th quarter, 27 deaths respectively. The average number of deaths from Diarrhœa during the past 15 years was 220. The highest mortality from Diarrhœa in the 28 great towns occurred in Preston, Bolton, and Leicester, where the death-rate was 2.57, 1.49, and 1.14 per 1000 per annum respectively. The annual rate of mortality in the 28 great towns was 0.77 per 1000; a lower rate than has been recorded since 1879, and considerably below the average in the 10 years 1873-1882. See the foregoing chart under "Whooping Cough."

INFANTILE DIARRHŒA.

Of 119 deaths from Diarrhœa, 90 were children aged 1 year and under. I had occasion, in my Report of 1881, to refer to the influence of temperature, drought, improper feeding, and unsanitary surroundings, as playing an important part in the causation of Infantile Diarrhœa, and that children and aged people were peculiarly sensitive to meteorological influences. During the months of July, August, and September, 73 deaths occurred from Diarrhœa, and of 62 of these, aged 1 year and under, 15 received their mother's milk, 28 were bottle fed, and 19 received a mixed diet. Infantile Diarrhœa is more or less prevalent in the third, or autumnal quarter of the year, in which it sometimes assumes an epidemic form ; and certain towns, as well as our own, show peculiarities in visitations of this disease. From statistics of this disease for the last 15 years, the highest mortality from Diarrhœa in Hull occurred the first or second week in August; the sudden outbreak of the disease being characterised by a high temperature and a low rainfall, the decline of Diarrhœa being marked by an increased rainfall.

Apart from meteorological influences, unsanitary surroundings also contribute to the mortality due to this disease. The frequent removal of night-soil and refuse, and the distribution of disinfectants, have largely contributed to lessen the mortality from Diarrhœa. When the public better understand the laws of health, in relation to the feeding of infants, I have no doubt the mortality from Diarrhœa will be still further decreased.

The origin and pathology of Diarrhœa, would seem to point to a particular germ, requiring a certain temperature for its development and propagation, expending its virulence upon the intestines and lungs. I have not unfrequently found amongst children that have died from Diarrhœa, a pneumonia secondary to Diarrhœa, and my investigations are now being directed in tracing the relationship between these two diseases.

No. 11.—Table showing the Population and Deaths from Diarrhœa during the Third Quarters of the years 1870 to 1883, both inclusive; also the total Rainfall in inches and the Temperatures for the same period.

			JULY.				AUGUST.				SEPTEMBER.			
Years.	Population.	Deaths from Diarrhœa	Mean of Maximum.	Highest Reading.	Date.	Total Rainfall.	Mean of Maximum.	Highest Reading.	Date.	Total Rainfall.	Mean of Maximum.	Highest Reading.	Date.	Total. Rainfall.
1870	119,500	180	72·8	82	8	0·78	69·1	79	6	1·80	63·9	69	2	1·44
1871	122,226	130	69·4	80	17	3·93	71·8	84	12	1·17	61·9	74	1, 3, 4	4·84
1872	125,210	218	73·1	86	21	4·84	67·9	77	26	2·24	62·8	76	4	3·80
1873	128,225	161	73·2	84	21,23	3·52	68·7	77	8	3·10	61·4	70	1	2·18
1874	131,315	161	73·2	84	9	1·79	67·9	78	19	2·56	64·4	74	1	3·03
1875	134,480	160	66·1	72	2	3·96	69·7	83	16	4·06	65·0	72	7	2·65
1876	137,630	193	73·9	87	16	2·49	69·5	83	14	1·50	61·4	69	5, 22	3·12
1877	141,050	145	69·2	75	10,30,31	2·61	66·1	74	5	4·90	59·1	67	11	4·46
1878	144,450	336	71·3	86	20	0·88	69·1	73	2,7,8,12,18	5·31	63·7	73	6	2·81
1879	147,940	18	65·3	78	28,30	3·51	66·2	73	20	6·54	62·2	72	7	2·57
1880	151,500	208	67·2	75	25	4·57	69·3	77	10	1·87	66·4	76	5	5·05
1881	155,160	109	69·1	85	4	2·79	65·1	83	5	6·45	61·8	71	19	3·34
1882	158,814	227	71·1	76	27,28	1·98	69·2	79	11	3·18	65·0	72	8, 10	1·60
1883	176,296	73	69·0	75	7,8,9,31	3.15	69.9	77	13	1.33	63.6	72	17	4·29

PULMONARY CONSUMPTION.

During the year 1883 there were 324 deaths from Consumption, being at the rate of 1.8 per 1000 per annum, as against 1.7 per 1000 in 1881, and 1.1 per 1000 in 1882.

Overcrowding, want of efficient ventilation, and dampness of the subsoil, apart from hereditary predisposition, are important factors in the causation of this disease.

DISEASES OF THE RESPIRATORY ORGANS.

There have been 866 deaths from these diseases during the year, being a mortality at the rate of 4.9 per 1000 per annum, as against 3.4 per 1000 in 1881, and 4.2 per 1000 in 1882.

Diseases of the respiratory organs are largely dependant upon meteorlogical influences. When the mean temperature falls to or below 45 degrees, the number of deaths increase. The annexed chart sets forth the number of deaths which have occurred from consumption and diseases of the respiratory organs, and shows the influence they exerted upon the general death-rate.

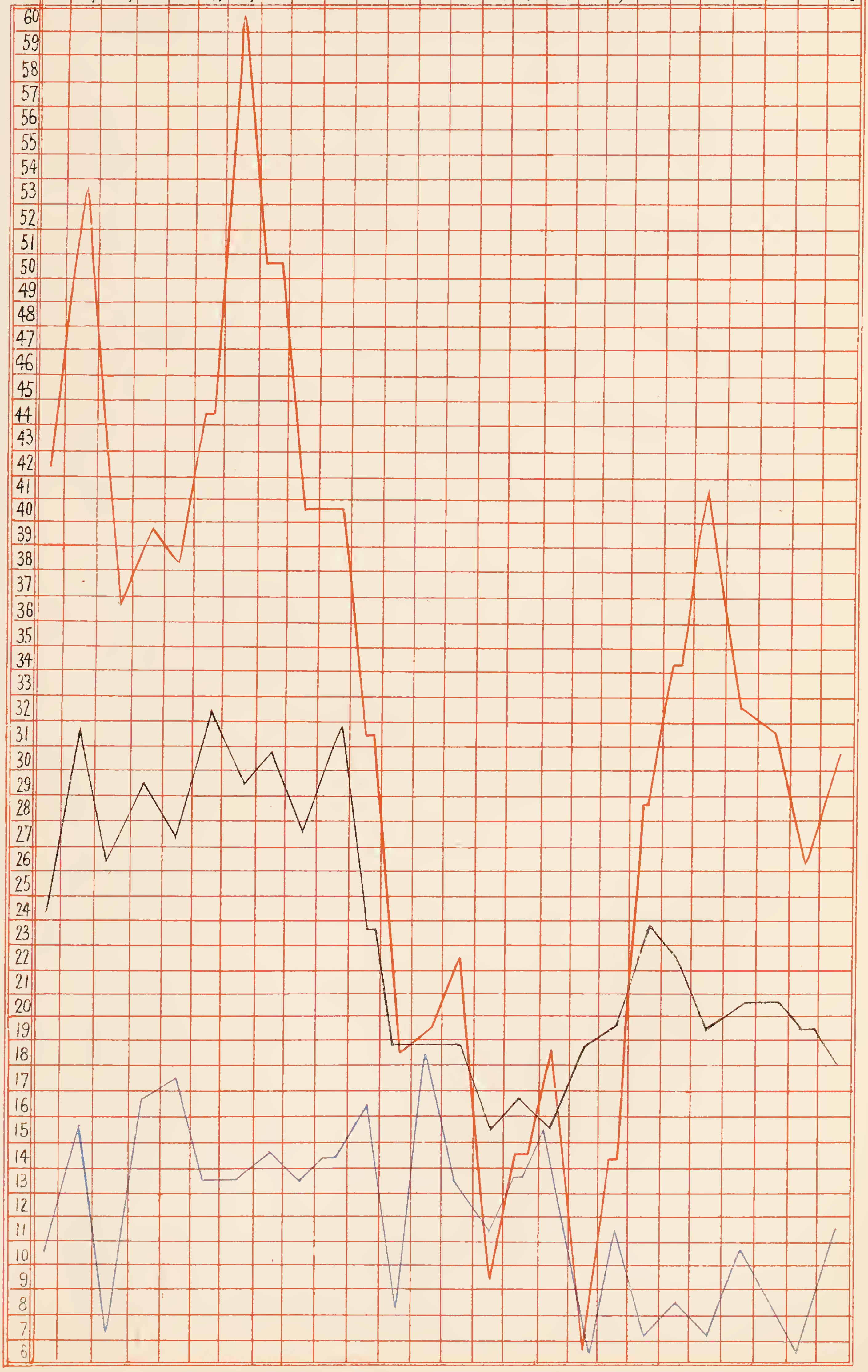
HOSPITAL.

During the year 124 patients have been admitted into the Hospital. Of these, 68 were suffering from Scarlatina, 45 from Smallpox, 7 from Enteric Fever, 3 from Measles, and 1 from Diphtheria. Of 45 cases of Smallpox admitted, 38 were vaccinated and 7 unvaccinated. Of the vaccinated cases, 10 had three good marks of vaccination, and had Smallpox in a modified form ; 16 had three indifferent marks of vaccination, and 12 had two marks. Not one case had four marks of vaccination, and no revaccinated person has been admitted suffering from Smallpox. 12 deaths have taken place, viz.:—6 from Scarla-

Chart shewing the Deaths from Diseases of the Respiratory Organs and Consumption together with the Death Rate from all causes and the Temperatures and Rainfall in fortnights, 1883

Death Rate ——— Respiratory Organs ——— Consumption ———

		January		February		March		April		May		June			July		August		Septemʳ		October		Novemʳ		December.		
Temperature	Maximum	52·0	54·0	50·0	56·0	55·0	45·0	65·0	65·0	58·0	68·0	79.0	78·0	79·0	75·0	70·0	75·0	77·0	72·0	72·0	65·0	67·0	62·0	51·0	55·0	53·0	50·0
	Mean	31·9	38·3	39.5	42·6	38·4	33·6	41·7	46·0	43·1	48·7	56·8	55·0	58·4	62·5	50.7	59·0	60·9	57·4	57·0	51·7	49·9	47·9	40·3	41·8	38·7	38·9
	Minimum	27·0	25·0	24·0	30·0	10·0	18·0	25·0	31·0	30·0	32·0	35·0	42·0	37·0	46·0	40·0	46·0	42·0	40·0	40·0	38·0	34·0	35·0	27·0	32·0	29·0	30·0
Rainfall in Inches		0·77	1·47	2·07	0·98	0·84	0·77	0·17	0·66	1·30	1·51	0·28	0·50	2·45	1·80	1·33	0·92	0·14	0·80	1·78	2·69	2·59	0·51	1·36	1·21	1·00	0·38



tina, and 6 from Smallpox (aged 2 months, 5, 7, 15, 31, and 60 years respectively). Of the 6 deaths from Smallpox, 5 were un-vaccinated. The death-rate was equal to 9 per 100 of the total cases admitted. The deaths from Smallpox and Scarlatina that have occurred in the Fever Hospital have been distributed over the respective districts from which they had been removed, and are recorded in the Zymotic death-rate for those districts.

The epidemic of Cholera in Egypt, and the necessity for being provided with Hospital accommodation should Cholera be imported, caused me to suggest to the Port Sanitary Authority that a Floating Hospital, moored at a convenient distance, would be the best under the existing circumstances, and I recommended that an application should be made to the Admiralty for the use of an old wooden warship, to serve the purposes of a Hospital. The Admiralty having replied that they had several frigates available, one of which might be sold for about £9,000 or £10,000, the Committee decided that the Dock Company should be approached for an extension of land on the site of the old Citadel Hospital, in order that temporary Hospital accommodation might be erected. Plans were submitted by the Borough Engineer, but the negociations with the Dock Company were unsuccessful.

A report upon the necessity for providing a Hospital for infectious diseases was prepared by myself, setting forth the influence of such Hospitals upon the surrounding neighbourhood, the ratio of beds required, and their administration generally. The importance of Hospital accommodation was fully recognized by the Sanitary Committee and the Town Council, and the question of site upon which to erect such building has provided material for much discussion.

No. 12.—TABLE showing the number of ADMISSIONS INTO THE HOSPITAL of the Urban Sanitary Authority during the year 1883, with the nature of the Disease, and the District from which they were removed.

DISEASES.	Drypool.	Sutton.	East Sculcoates.	West Sculcoates.	Humber	St. Mary.	Myton.	Port Cases.	Total Admissions.
Small Pox	12	0	2	5	11	1	13	1	45
Scarlatina	6	14	7	8	4	4	25	0	68
Measles	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	3
Typhoid Fever.	2	0	1	1	0	0	3	0	7
Diphtheria	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Total	20	14	10	14	15	5	43	3	124
Deaths ...	S.P. 1	S. 1	S. 1	S. 1	S.P. 4	S. 2	S. S.P. 1 1	0	12

No. 13.—The following TABLE gives the Number of ADMISSIONS INTO THE HOSPITAL of the Urban Sanitary Authority, from 1872 to 1882.

DISEASE.	1872	1873	1874	1875	1876	1877	1878	1879	1880	1881	1882	TOTAL.
Smallpox	52	25	5	11	1	4	3	0	1	16	85	203
Scarlatina	3	8	0	3	3	5	0	3	12	122	88	247
Typhoid Fever	7	11	10	25	1	7	0	0	2	5	2	70
Measles	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	3	10	78
Diarrhœa	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Typhus Fever	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Erysipelas	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Total	62	48	16	40	6	16	3	3	17	146	185	542

PORT SANITARY ADMINISTRATION.

During the year ending 31st December, 1883, 2146 steamers and 728 sailing vessels entered the port.

Vessels arriving from foreign ports and having infectious diseases on board, are notified by the Custom House Officials to the Sanitary Authority. Every precaution is taken against the spread of infection by the immediate isolation of the sick in Hospital, and the thorough disinfection of the vessels and clothing.

A systematic inspection of all vessels arriving in port is now being regularly performed by the Assistant Port Sanitary Inspector, and a marked improvement is the result.

On account of the prevalence of Cholera in Egypt, the Local Government Board issued memoranda to all Port Sanitary Authorities in relation to the importation of Egyptian rags. A report on the subject was presented to the Sanitary Committee by the Town Clerk, Borough Engineer, and myself, in which we recommended that all rags coming from Egypt should be stored in a place found by the consignee, and approved by me, and that they should be disinfected in the manner prescribed, under the superintendence of the Officials of the Corporation. Few rags, however, found their way to Hull, but large numbers of bales are received here from Denmark, Belgium, Germany, Norway, and France, which might decidedly convey contagion. We therefore recommended that application be made to the Privy Council, through the Local Government Board, to confer ample powers on local authorities to prevent the possible introduction of disease by cargoes capable of conveying infection.

All vessels arriving from Egypt or from India, *via* the Suez Canal, were inspected by me immediately upon their arrival in the port. The Sanitary Officials of British Ports from which infectious disease has been imported, or to which suspected vessels have left, have been as usual communicated with, and I have received similar information from such ports.

EMIGRANTS.

During the past year, 39,994 Emigrants have passed through the town for America, *via* Liverpool, as against 61,962 in 1881, and 64,937 in 1882. I am happy to record that only two cases of infectious disease occurring among the Emigrants have come under the notice of the Port Sanitary Authority. Steamers conveying Emigrants are boarded in the river by the Assistant Port Sanitary Inspector, who also makes a systematic inspection of the lodging accommodation for the Emigrants, should they remain in town.

No. 14.—TABLE shewing the NAMES OF VESSELS REPORTED, and Particulars of the Proceedings Adopted in each case.

Date 1883.	Name of Vessel.	Where from.	Nature of Sickness.	Removal.	REMARKS.
May 23rd	s.s. "Erato" ...	Riga	Smallpox	Fever Hospital	Patient, a Seaman, aged 19 years, three marks of vaccination. Ship stoved, bedding, &c., removed for disinfection.
May 30th	s.s. "Frederik"	Copenhagen	Smallpox	Fever Hospital	Patient, a Seaman, aged 23 years, four indifferent marks of vaccination. The s.s. "Frederik" left Hull for Copenhagen on the 27th May. Reported to Danish Consul, who communicated with authorities at Copenhagen.
June 25th	s.s. "Romeo" ...	Gothenburg	Measles...	Fever Hospital	Patients, two Emigrant children, aged 10 months and 3 years respectively, with their mother attending, removed to Fever Hospital. Ship stoved, bedding, &c., removed for disinfection.

SANITATION.

During the summer months, owing to the prevalence of Cholera in Egypt, it was anticipated that it might reach England, and the Local Government Board issued memoranda to all Local Authorities setting forth certain precautions to prevent its spreading should it be imported.

The Collection of Night-Soil and Dry-Dust, I am happy to record, has never been more efficiently performed, and the resolution of the Sanitary Committee, requiring the owners of mews and stables to remove all manure and other refuse at periods of not longer than 14 days, has played an important part in the Public Health, and there is no doubt that the lowering of the death-rate, especially in Infantile Diarrhœa, is largely due to the improvement in this department.

A house to house inspection, under the provisions of the Public Health Act, 1875, was commenced in the latter half of the year, and is still being steadily performed. Great improvements in the sanitary condition of the dwellings of the poor have resulted, but such tenement property requires a constant supervision, since much depends upon the habits of the people themselves in making their dwellings unsanitary.

Consumption, Scrofula, Syphilis, and diseases of this class show their highest mortality amongst the occupants of our courts and alleys. Drunkenness, vice, and immorality, in every strata of society, more especially among the poorer class, contribute in no small degree to the cultivation of hereditary disease. Wholesome food is essential to health, and in this department the tables in the Inspector's report will bear testimony to the efficiency in which the inspection of food is carried out.

The public are now becoming alive to the advantages of sanitation and the laws of health, and as the education of the people increases, these media, through which alone the objects we desire can be attained, will become centred in the population.

The effluvia arising from man-hole covers formed the subject of a special report, and there is no doubt that the nuisance complained of is offensive, where open gratings exist in narrow streets or above the cul-de-sac of a sewer. The proper remedy for the mitigation of this nuisance is the fixing of ventilating shafts up the sides of the houses in the neighbourhood. The ventilation of the sewers is essential, and the recommendations of the Local Government Board, with regard to man-hole covers have been carried out under the direction of the Borough Engineer.

Putrefactive changes in sewage are greatly accelerated by heat, hence no water of an elevated temperature from manufactories should be allowed to enter the sewers before being cooled, and the blowing off of steam from boilers into them is very objectionable.

In concluding my report, I have to thank the Chairman, Vice-Chairman, and the Members of the Sanitary Committee, who have greatly assisted me in my work, and to the Chief Inspector and the Officers in my department, who have unremittingly devoted themselves to the execution of their respective duties.

APPENDIX

TO THE

Report of the Medical Officer of Health.

1883.

ZYMOTIC DISEASES.—STREET LIST.

DRYPOOL.

	Small Pox.	Measles.	Scarlatina.	Diphtheria.	Whooping Cough.	Fevers.	Diarrhœa.
Alma Street	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Arundel Street	0	0	3	0	0	1	1
Barnsley Street	0	0	3	1	4	4	1
Beaumont Street	0	0	1	0	2	1	0
Beeton Street	0	0	0	0	1	0	2
Bright Street	0	0	2	0	2	2	1
Buckingham Street	0	0	1	0	0	1	2
Burleigh Street	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Church Street	1	0	0	0	0	1	0
Courtney Street	0	1	5	0	1	0	1
Craven Street	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
Denmark Street	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Durham Street	0	0	2	0	1	0	0
East Street	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Feather Lane	0	0	0	0	2	0	0
*Garrison Side	6	0	6	0	0	0	0
Haller Street	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Hedon Road	0	0	1	0	2	0	0
Holderness Road	0	0	2	0	0	0	0
Hotham Street	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Kent Street	0	0	6	0	2	2	0
Lee Smith Street	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Marvel Street	0	0	0	0	0	0	1

* Fever Hospital.

DRYPOOL—*Continued.*

	Small Pox.	Measles.	Scarlatina.	Diphtheria.	Whooping Cough.	Fevers.	Diarrhœa.
Pelham Street	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Popple Street	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Raikes Street	0	0	0	0	0	2	0
Ripon Street	0	0	5	0	2	0	0
Seward Street	0	0	1	0	0	1	0
Shaw Street	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Studley Street	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Wilde Street	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Williamson Street	0	0	0	0	2	1	0
Wilson Street	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Woodhouse Street	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Wyke Street	0	0	0	0	0	0	1

SUTTON.

Chapman Street	0	0	0	0	1	2	0
Church Row	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Cleveland Street	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Cuthbert Street	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Dansom Lane	0	2	0	0	0	0	2
Duncan Street	0	0	0	0	2	0	0
George Street	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Glasshouse Row	0	0	1	0	0	1	0
Hodgson Street	0	0	1	0	2	0	4
Hood Street	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Jarvis Street	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Jennings Street	0	0	0	0	1	3	0
Lime Street	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Malton Street	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Sidney Street	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Sitwell Street	0	0	0	0	2	0	0

SUTTON—*Continued.*

	Small Pox.	Measles.	Scarlatina.	Diphtheria.	Whooping Cough.	Fevers.	Diarrhœa.
Spittle Street	0	0	0	0	2	0	0
Spyvee Street	0	0	0	0	2	1	2
St. Mark Street	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Starch House Lane	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Sutton Bank	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Wilmington	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Witham	0	0	0	0	1	0	2

EAST SCULCOATES.

	Small Pox.	Measles.	Scarlatina.	Diphtheria.	Whooping Cough.	Fevers.	Diarrhœa.
Air Street	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Aldboro' Street	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Barmston Street	0	0	0	0	2	0	0
Charlotte Street	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Church Street	0	0	0	0	3	1	0
Egginton Lane	0	0	0	0	2	0	0
Green Lane	0	0	0	0	2	0	0
Lincoln Street	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Lockwood Street	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
Mason Street	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
New George Street	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Oxford Street	0	0	0	0	3	0	0
Scott Street	0	0	0	0	2	0	1
Swann Street	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Sykes Street	0	0	2	0	2	1	0
Toogood Street	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Wincolmlee	0	0	1	0	3	0	0

WEST SCULCOATES.

	Small Pox.	Measles.	Scarlatina.	Diphtheria.	Whooping Cough.	Fevers.	Diarrhœa.
Beverley Road	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Brunswick Avenue	0	0	0	0	1	1	0

WEST SCULCOATES—*Continued.*

	Small Pox.	Measles.	Scarlatina.	Diphtheria.	Whooping Cough.	Fevers.	Diarrhœa.
Cannon Street	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Cannon Passage	0	0	0	0	2	0	0
Christopher Street	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Church Street	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Davis Street	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Derby Street	0	0	0	0	2	1	1
Egginton Street	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Finsbury Street	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Fountain Road	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Francis Street	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Freehold Street	0	0	0	0	3	0	0
Gibson Street	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Grange Street	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
Grosvenor Terrace	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Grove Street	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Hopwood Street	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Lorne Street	0	0	2	0	4	0	2
Louis Street	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Medley Street	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Morpeth Street	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Napier Terrace	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Norfolk Street	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Prague Terrace	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Prospect Street	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Providence Row	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Pryme Street	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Raywell Street	0	0	0	0	0	1	3
Rodney Street	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Rose Street	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Russell Street	0	0	0	0	1	0	0

WEST SCULCOATES—*Continued.*

	Small Pox.	Measles.	Scarlatina.	Diphtheria.	Whooping Cough.	Fevers.	Diarrhœa.
Russell Place.........	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Sculcoates Lane ...	0	0	2	0	0	0	0
Seaton Street.........	0	0	0	0	0	1	2
Silvester Street......	0	0	1	0	1	0	0
Sisters' Terrace......	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Somerscales Street..	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
St. Paul's Street ...	0	0	0	1	5	0	1
Story Street	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Walmsley Street ...	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Waterloo Street......	0	0	4	0	3	1	2
Wellington Lane ...	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Workhouse...........	0	0	0	0	0	0	6

HUMBER.

Blanket Row	2	0	0	0	1	0	0
Finkle Street.........	2	0	0	0	1	0	0
High Street	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Humber Street	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Mytongate	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Nelson Street.........	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
North Church Side..	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Pier Street	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Queen Street	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Whitefriargate	0	0	1	0	1	0	0
Winter's Alley	0	0	0	0	0	1	0

ST. MARY.

Anne Street	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Bridge Street	0	0	0	0	1	0	1

ST. MARY—*Continued.*

	Small Pox.	Measles.	Scarlatina.	Diphtheria.	Whooping Cough.	Fevers.	Diarrhœa.
Broadley Street	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
George Yard	0	0	0	0	2	0	0
High Street	0	0	0	0	3	0	0
Salthouse Lane	0	0	1	0	2	0	0
Trippett Street	0	0	0	0	0	0	1

NORTH MYTON.

	Small Pox.	Measles.	Scarlatina.	Diphtheria.	Whooping Cough.	Fevers.	Diarrhœa.
Alexandra Street	0	0	1	3	3	0	0
Argyle Street	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Canning Street	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Carr Lane	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Chariot Street	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Clarendon Street	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Collier Street	0	0	0	0	5	0	1
Lansdowne Street	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Little Queen Street	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Londesboro' Street	1	0	0	2	0	0	0
Mill Street	0	0	0	0	2	1	1
Moxon Street	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
North Street	0	0	0	0	2	0	1
Norwood Street	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Park Street	0	0	1	1	0	0	0
Pearson Street	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Pendril Street	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Portland Street	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Prospect Street	0	0	1	0	1	0	1
Short Street	0	0	0	0	2	0	0
Spencer Street	1	0	0	0	0	1	1
Spring Street	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Stanley Street	0	0	0	1	1	0	0

NORTH MYTON—*Continued.*

	Small Pox.	Measles.	Scarlatina.	Diphtheria.	Whooping Cough.	Fevers.	Diarrhœa.
Sutton Street	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Temperance Street	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Trinity Street	0	0	0	2	0	0	0
Waltham Street	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
West Parade	0	0	2	0	6	0	1
West Street	0	0	0	1	1	0	0
Windsor Street	0	0	0	1	1	0	0
Workhouse (Anlaby Road)	0	0	0	0	1	1	3
Infirmary (Prospect Street	0	0	0	0	0	3	0

SOUTH MYTON.

	Small Pox.	Measles.	Scarlatina.	Diphtheria.	Whooping Cough.	Fevers.	Diarrhœa.
Adelaide Street	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Alfred Street	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Anne Street	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Bean Street	0	0	0	0	5	2	1
Boulevard	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Campbell Street	0	2	0	0	0	1	0
Carr Lane	0	0	1	0	2	0	1
Cogan Street	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Commerce Lane	0	0	0	0	2	0	0
Constable Street	0	0	2	0	2	0	0
Daltry Street	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Day Street	0	0	0	1	1	0	2
Edgar Street	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Edward's Place	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
English Street	0	0	0	0	5	0	0
Eton Street	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Gilbert Street	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Goodwin Street	0	0	0	1	1	0	0

SOUTH MYTON—*Continued.*

	Small Pox.	Measles.	Scarlatina.	Diphtheria.	Whooping Cough.	Fevers.	Diarrhœa.
Great Passage St...	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Great Thornton St.	0	0	0	0	2	0	0
Hessle Road	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Hill Street	0	0	0	0	2	0	0
James Street	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Little Passage St...	0	0	1	0	0	1	0
Lister Street	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Lower Union St....	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Marmaduke Street..	0	0	0	0	2	0	0
Michael Street	0	0	0	0	2	0	0
Myton Street.........	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Osborne Street	0	0	1	0	1	0	0
Pease Street	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Porter Street.........	0	0	0	0	5	1	1
Roper Street	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Rosamond Street ...	0	0	0	1	1	0	0
St. Luke Street......	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
St. Mark's Square ..	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
South Parade.........	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Staniforth Place ...	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Strickland Street ...	0	1	0	0	2	0	1
Tadman Street	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Villa Place...........	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
Walcot Street	0	0	0	0	2	0	1
Walker Street	0	0	0	0	4	1	1
Wassand Street ...	0	0	2	0	6	0	3
Waterhouse Lane...	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Waverley Street ...	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
William Street	0	0	0	0	0	0	1

NEWINGTON.

	Small Pox.	Measles.	Scarlatina.	Diphtheria.	Whooping Cough.	Fevers.	Diarrhœa.
Anlaby Road	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Beecroft Street	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Chiltern Street	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
Glasgow Street	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Havelock Street	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Manchester Street	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Paisley Street	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
Railway Cottages	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Sandringham Street	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Selby Street	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Walton Street	0	0	0	0	0	0	1

Stoneferry	0	0	0	0	1	1	0

NEWLAND.

Alexandra Road	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Prince's Road	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Vernon Street	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Willow Grove	0	0	1	0	0	0	0

REPORT

PRESENTED TO THE SANITARY COMMITTEE

Upon the Newly-acquired Districts, comprising the Extended Borough.

NEWINGTON.

(Population, 8066 ; area in acres, 1340).

Newington forms the Western boundary of the Borough, and is the largest in extent of area and population of the newly-acquired districts. The district is flat, and the subsoil is composed of rich clay. As in Hull, much has been utilized for brick making, the ground being left to be filled up with deleterious matter obtained from various sources.

BUILDING AND DRAINAGE.

Many of the houses are irregularly and badly built, and without proper damp-courses, having been hastily erected by speculative builders to meet the requirements of a growing population. Cesspools have been imperfectly built of brick, and in the majority of cases were either wholly untrapped or imperfectly so, and connected with the street drains by agricultural pipes. In the neighbourhood of Pullman Street, there still remains evidence of defective untrapped soil-bottomed gullies. Much has been done during the last three years to improve the sanitary condition of this district. Since January, 1881, no less than 809 houses have had new sanitary gullies put down, and connected by sanitary pipes to the street drains. I am informed that the work has been efficiently done, no drains having been allowed to be covered in until the connections had been inspected. On inspection of such drains in newly-erected houses, I fear the same care has not been bestowed; I found many had not been properly jointed, and many of the pipes were defective. The soil has, therefore, doubtless become contaminated with the sewage, the same being greatly detrimental to health.

The system of sewers was laid down in 1874-5, in connection with the Hull and Cottingham drainage. They are ventilated by perforated manholes, at intervals of 100 yards, and are further relieved of sewer gas pressure by the house rain spouts, which are directly connected with the drains. They converge to one outfall in the Humber, such outfall being at present influenced by tidal interruptions. The completion of the Pumping Station now in progress of construction, and which will secure an unimpeded flow of sewage, will be greatly beneficial to the health of the district.

Attention will necessarily be paid to unoccupied areas, which, from being undrained, are frequently either flooded with water, or have large quantities of stagnant water remaining upon them.

In Wheeler Street, which is unmade, many of the houses to the west side of the street are drained into a disused brickpond, and others are drained into cesspools in immediate contiguity to the houses.

In Paisley Street, the backs of a number of houses immediately abut upon a like pond. There is no doubt that the emanations arising from such accumulations of stagnant water in close proximity to dwelling-houses, cannot but exert a deleterious influence upon the health of the inhabitants in their vicinity. The nuisance complained of by the inhabitants in Paisley Street, has been abated by the filling up of the pond; and it would be greatly beneficial to the public health, if this example were carried out in other parts of the town where nuisances arise from similar causes.

NIGHT-SOIL COLLECTION.

The night-soil collection had been fortnightly, but there had been no restriction as to the time for collection. The privy accommodation is similar to that in Hull, but the privies in many of the newly-erected houses are leaky, and are neither flagged nor cemented, and the surface of the yards are imperfectly laid. The exhalations from a soil saturated with sewage, cannot but be prejudicial to health. It is not only necessary that the atmosphere of the town should be kept pure, but the soil must be also kept as free as possible from filth. Cleanliness is a powerful agency, by which the fatality of Zymotic diseases will in the future be kept under control, and powerfully held in check. Since the Borough Extension Act, the collection has been weekly, and under the same control as in other districts of the Borough.

NUISANCE FROM KEEPING OF ANIMALS.

In the immediate neighbourhood of many of the houses are piggeries built of wood, the majority of which are undrained, and their floors are imperfectly laid with bricks. The ground in their immediate proximity is saturated with their liquid contents, causing a serious nuisance. The filthy condition in which these piggeries are kept, the accumulation of manure about them, and its removal, often in a fermenting condition, have given rise to numerous causes of complaint from the inhabitants in their immediate neighbourhood. Such effluvia nuisances due to filth, are held by scientific and professional opinion to be injurious to health. Attention has therefore been directed by your officials to the suppression of nuisances arising from such sources, either by notice to discontinue keeping pigs, or that they be kept in a cleanly condition, and in suitable places.

SLAUGHTER HOUSES.

There are two registered slaughter houses in the district, situated respectively in Walliker Street and Dairycoates. One had been used some time in Plane Street, Anlaby Road, but on inspection, the premises were found unsuitable, and notice was forthwith served to discontinue its use as a slaughter house. The slaughter house in Walliker Street has undergone structural alterations, and is now a suitable place. Copies of the Bye-Laws in relation to slaughter houses have been distributed.

FISH CURING HOUSES.

Fish curing is not an extensive trade in this district. The smoke-houses have all been inspected, and the refuse from such establishments is removed daily. Notice was served in one instance, to re-drain and discontinue to keep pigs upon such premises. The notice has been complied with, and the nuisance abated. The Bye-Laws framed by your authority in relation to smoke-houses have been distributed.

COWSHEDS AND DAIRIES.

The Cowsheds and Dairies will require constant supervision to ensure their cleanliness. Defective drainage, accumulations of manure without properly constructed manure pits, and the storage of milk in unsuitable places, call for structural alterations in order to render them suitable places as required by the Act.

WATER SUPPLY.

The water supply is obtained from the Newington Waterworks Company, and is derived from the same source as that of Hull.

Complaints have been made on various occasions by owners of property that the water mains exist only on one side of the road, necessitating the roads being pulled up when new houses are erected on the opposite side to that on which the water is laid.

Refusals have been made by the Company to supply water to houses on the west side of Haltemprice Lane, thus causing great inconvenience to the occupiers of such houses, their only source at present being stored rain water.

STONEFERRY.

(Population, 567 ; area in acres, 525.)

Stoneferry forms the north-eastern boundary of the extended Borough, it is the centre in which the manufacturing industry is largely carried on, and from which complaints have on various occasions formed the subject of discussion.

TRADE NUISANCES.

The great proportion of the trade nuisances at Stoneferry consist in the making up and utilization of refuse matters—town refuse, trade refuse, and various offensive matters which it is important to get rid of from populous centres, and which are too valuable to be destroyed.

The habitual exposure of persons to such trade effluvia and daily familiarity with them render them less sensitive to their influence. It is no criterion, therefore, of the existence of a nuisance arising from trade that it is not complained of in the immediate neighbourhood from which it emanates.

The distance in which such effluvia nuisances may be noticed varies from a few yards to several miles, and may depend upon the nature of the effluvium, the elevation at which the effluvium is discharged, the elevation of the surrounding neighbourhood and conditions of the atmosphere. Effluvia discharged near the ground are more likely to produce a nuisance in their immediate neighbourhood than at a distance, whilst effluvia discharged at an elevation are usually perceptible at a greater distance from whence they emanate. Persons living in the immediate vicinity of works are often relieved from the nuisance arising therefrom by carrying the vapours into a tall chimney. The height of the chimney from which the discharge takes place will, in such situations where there is irregularity of the country, influence considerably the distance and locality in which the offensiveness is perceived. If the air be saturated with moisture, and there be little or no wind, the effluvia is usually felt in the immediate neighbourhood in which it is given off, even when discharged at an elevation, whilst in fine weather the effluvia will pass readily to a distance, and will be perceptible in the direction in which the air is moving. Temperature greatly influences the offensiveness of trade effluvia, hence certain trades are more complained of in summer than in winter. The odours arising from these offensive trades are very objectionable, and doubtless injurious to health, especially to delicate persons. I am unable to ascertain that any special unhealthiness prevails in the neighbourhood of these works, but they nevertheless require the watchfulness of your officials.

DRAINAGE.

The houses in the greater portion of Stoneferry drain into open ditches, which intersect the village in close contiguity to the houses, and finally discharge themselves by two outfalls—the one into the River Hull, opposite the Waterworks, the other into the Sutton Drain. The principal outfall into the River Hull is subject to tidal intermissions, and is provided with a penstock accordingly. The flushing of these drains has been carried out by letting in a supply of water at high tide, and allowing it to discharge itself into the Sutton Drain. This outfall was formerly provided with a penstock, which has been used for flushing purposes, and as a precautionary measure against floods. The outfall into this drain is now stopped by order of the Sutton Drain Commissioners.

That portion of the village situated between the Hull and Barnsley Railway and the River Hull, and including Maxwell Street and Morley Street, is drained into a 12-inch pipe drain which discharges itself into the River Hull. The sewer is provided with a penstock, and the sewage is let off at low tide. This sewer is much too small for the neighbourhoood it drains, and, in consequence, the sewage is backed up into the subsidiary drains, and the ground in close proximity to the houses is flooded with sewage. To remedy this evil the sewer communicates with the open drains in the immediate neighbourhood of its outfall, and, at high water, when the sewage is consequently held up in the sewer, these agricultural drains form a reservoir for the sewage.

The drainage of Stoneferry is most defective and incomplete, and in order to place the district in a sanitary condition it will be necessary that a system of sewers be laid down, to which the house drains and manufactories be properly connected. That the open spaces be drained, and the ditches which now receive the sewage be thoroughly cleansed and kept in a cleanly condition.

WATER SUPPLY.

The water supply of Stoneferry is from the Borough Waterworks. I have inspected the few wells in the village, the water from which is neither used for drinking nor for domestic purposes. I have submitted samples of the same for analysis to the Borough Analyst, who certified they were totally unfit for drinking purposes. Since some of these wells are situated upon the premises of Milkdealers, I would recommend that they be filled up in order that there may be no fear of the contamination of the milk supply.

NUISANCES.

The nuisances arising from the deposits of refuse matter on vacant land, and the badly constructed and undrained piggeries will require the constant attention of your officials.

COWSHEDS AND DAIRIES.

The Cowsheds and Dairies have also been inspected, and, where found necessary, advice has been given to carry out structural alterations as required by the Act.

NEWLAND.

(Population, 3560; area in acres, 1130.)

Newland forms the north-western boundary of the extended Borough, and is the centre of our well-to-do population. The streets are well laid out. Upon investigating the sanitary arrangements of the houses where infectious diseases have occurred, the drainage has been found to be sadly defective, and alterations have necessarily been made to place them in a sanitary condition. It would be well if the inhabitants of the town availed themselves of your Committee's recommendation, and had the sanitary condition of their houses inspected.

It is in the large houses, with complicated arrangements, where the sanitary defects are most noticeable. Immediately the Borough Extension Act came into force, I was engaged in investigating an outbreak of Scarlatina in Westbourne Avenue. Enquiries were made respecting the milk supply, the laundry, and the attendance at school, but it could not be traced to any of these sources. The attacks of Scarlatina were not attended with fatality, though secondary complications were common.

There is a stagnation of sewage in the sewers. resulting from tidal interruptions, and a great nuisance has been complained of from the evolution of sewer gas from the open gratings of the manholes recently put down for ventilation. As such discharges of sewer gas are generally due to offensive deposits in the sewers, attention has been directed to their systematic flushing.

SLAUGHTER HOUSES.

There are two licensed houses in Newland, situated respectively in Queen's Road and Newland Tofts Lane. The latter license has been transferred from Cave Street. They are both suitable places for the carrying on of the business.

In consequence of information received of animals having been slaughtered upon unlicensed premises on

Cottingham Road, a notice was served to discontinue slaughtering on such premises, until a license was obtained.

COWSHEDS AND DAIRIES.

The Cowsheds and Dairies have been visited, and as in other districts of the Borough, will require constant supervision, in order to ensure them being kept in accordance with the Bye-Laws.

WATER SUPPLY.

Good drinking water is supplied from the Newington Waterworks Company, similar to that of Hull.

MARFLEET.

(Population, 183; area in acres, 1285.)

Marfleet forms the eastern boundary of the Borough. The village is chiefly occupied by an agricultural population. With the completion of the Hull and Barnsley Railway and the Alexandra Dock, there is no doubt the town will be greatly increased in this direction.

WATER SUPPLY.

There are a few wells in the village, but most of the inhabitants obtain their supply from rain water, and others from a pond situated in a grass field adjoining a farm house, and in close proximity to the storage of manure. I have obtained samples of water, some of which were obtained from milk dealers, and submitted them to the Borough Analyst for analysis, who certified they were all totally unfit for drinking purposes.

The influence the water supply exerts upon the Public Health, and its disastrous consequences in such instances where epidemics of Typhoid Fever, Cholera, and other diseases have been traced to the use of impure water, or of milk becoming contaminated with such water, must make it evident to everyone, that it is of the highest possible importance to the public that we should have uncontaminated sources of water supply. It is therefore necessary that this newly-annexed portion of the Borough should be provided with a constant supply of water from the Waterworks, by an extension of the Town's Mains from Newtown.

INSPECTOR OF NUISANCES' REPORT.

Town Hall, Hull, 1884.

To the Medical Officer of Health.

Dear Sir,

I have pleasure in handing you a brief Report, with Tables, of work done in my department during the year ending December 31st, 1883.

NUISANCES.

There have been dealt with by legal notice 3,718 Nuisances of a miscellaneous nature; 84 houses have been provided with efficient sanitary pipe drainage, in lieu of defective brick drains, and at 225 houses the pipe drains have had to be taken up and relaid with proper fall to the main sewers, all of which have been in comparatively new houses. 775 houses have been provided with sanitary gullies, in lieu of defective brick gullies; being a total of 1,084 houses at which the drainage has been put into a sanitary condition, and upwards of two miles of sanitary pipe drains have been put down under my supervision.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

There have been 438 cases investigated, 299 houses fumigated and disinfected, and 13,463 articles of bedding, clothing, &c., sent to the fumigator and thoroughly disinfected. All this work has been done by the Sanitary Authority free of charge.

DISTRIBUTION OF DISINFECTANTS.

During the summer months carts have been engaged in the distribution of Disinfecting Fluid; 748,750 gallons have been poured down the gullies of the streets, courts, and alleys of the town. The men were instructed to give to everyone who applied at the carts with their own buckets, but under no circumstances to enter any house or place of business. This work is much appreciated by the public, especially in the crowded and densely-populated districts, and it was no unusual sight to see crowds of women and children round the carts, with buckets for a supply for the gullies in their own back yards.

NIGHT-SOIL COLLECTION.

In this very important work I am glad to be able to report a great improvement, both as to the regular collection of the Night-soil and its removal out of the Borough. The town has been divided into districts, and the contractors are compelled to call at a given number of houses in certain streets, every morning. The public know on what day to expect them to call. This I find is a very great boon, both to the public and contractors alike. Of course, there are a number of complaints made at the office, but upon investigation, a large majority of them are found to be groundless, and the non-removal of the Night-soil entirely the fault of the occupiers or their servants.

REGISTERED AND LICENSED PREMISES.

There are 1,075 registered and licensed premises, requiring constant inspection and supervision. Only in one case has it been necessary to resort to magisterial proceedings, to enforce the keeping of them in a sanitary condition.

COMMON LODGING HOUSES.

There are 58 Common Lodging Houses within the Borough, all under constant supervision and inspection. I am glad to be able to report a considerable improvement in the way these places are being kept, since the appointment of a special Inspector for this work.

APPLICATIONS FOR LICENCES.

There have been 22 applications for licenses or for the registering of premises, under the different Acts of Parliament.

UNWHOLESOME FOOD.

During the year, over 250 tons of meat, fish, fruit, &c., have been condemned and destroyed, as unfit for human food.

"FOOD AND DRUGS" ACT.

There have been 73 samples of Food, &c., submitted to the Borough Analyst under the above act, eleven of them being adulterated.

PROSECUTIONS.

There have been 35 prosecutions under the Sanitary Act, and twelve under the Food and Drugs' Act.

REFUSE DESTRUCTOR.

During the year, 2550 Loads of Offensive Refuse have been taken to the Destructor and consumed, and not only has it been rendered harmless, but the residue is a very valuable material, which, up to the present, has been used for road making, &c.; but I would strongly recommend, that it be utilized in a more profitable way. It could be made into a very valuable mortar, and I am of opinion, that if used for this purpose, the Destructor would very soon pay its own working expenses.

I am,

Yours obediently,

J. OSBORNE,

Sanitary Inspector.

No. 15.—Table shewing the Number of Nuisances dealt with by legal notice, 1883.

Orders given to abate.	No. of Nuisances.
To Cleanse choked gullies	563
,, Repair defective pavement	190
,, Provide sanitary gullies	684
,, Repair privies	227
,, Provide new sanitary pipe drainage	142
,, Cleanse choked drains	1200
,, Disconnect privies from houses	3
,, Limewash dirty walls	149
,, Erect and repair spouting	58
,, Remove offensive refuse	68
,, ,, manure	70
,, ,, stagnant water	11
,, Provide privy accommodation	4
,, Disconnect sink waste-pipes from drains	50
,, ,, spouts from drains	10
,, Re-lay drains	29
,, Provide water supply	5
,, Repair roofage	5
,, Abate stench nuisances	4
,, Remove pigs	132
,, Abate smoke nuisances	2
,, Erect and repair water-closets	35
,, Abate nuisances from damp walls	2
,, Erect and repair manure pits	38
,, Erect and repair urinals	4
,, Provide dust-bins	4
,, Remove poultry, pigeons, &c.	23
,, ,, swill-tubs	4
,, Cleanse and disinfect infected houses	2
Total	3718

No. 16.

RECORD OF DRAINAGE DURING 1883.

Number of Houses provided with Drainage in lieu of Defective Brick Drainage	84
Number of Houses Re-drained, in consequence of the Drains not being properly laid when built	225
Number of Areas and Back Passages drained	33
Number of Sanitary Gullies provided	775
Length of Sanitary Pipe Drainage	8,834 ft.

No. 17.—Table shewing cases of Zymotic Diseases investigated during 1883.

DISTRICTS.	Small-pox.	Measles.	Scarlatina.	Diphtheria.	Whooping Cough.	Fevers.	Diarrhœa.	Totals.
Drypool	9	...	37	...	4	3	4	57
Sutton	...	7	74	1	17	12	11	122
East Sculcoates	2	1	4	...	...	3	3	13
West Sculcoates	5	2	26	2	4	10	21	70
Humber	7	...	4	...	1	...	...	12
St. Mary	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	3
Myton	10	5	60	19	3	12	27	136
Newington	3	1	3	...	...	7	...	14
Newland	...	...	11	...	...	...	...	11
Stoneferry	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Marfleet	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Totals	36	17	221	22	29	47	66	438

No. 18.—Table shewing Number of Articles Disinfected at Hospital and Houses Fumigated during the year 1883.

MONTHS.	No. of Articles.	HOUSES FUMIGATED.	
		DISTRICTS.	No. of Houses.
January	332	Drypool	48
February	956	Sutton	62
March	1148	East Sculcoates	6
April	1220	West Sculcoates	48
May	1281	Humber	17
June	1054	St. Mary	7
July	979	Myton	92
August	821	Newington	7
September	3767	Newland	11
October	516	Stoneferry	1
November	1001		
December	388		
Totals	13463		299

No. 19.—Table shewing Number of Applications made at the Sanitary Office for the attendance of the Night-soil Contractors, with bona-fide complaints.

No. of Fortnight.	No. of Applications.	No. of Bona-fide Cases.	Night-soil.	Dry Dust.
1	229	79	75	4
2	90	39	29	10
3	84	46	32	14
4	82	36	21	15
5	62	25	18	7
6	96	41	29	12
7	121	55	40	15
8	77	28	20	8
9	49	20	16	4
10	31	9	9	0
11	146	64	47	17
12	86	31	19	12
13	46	16	14	2
14	73	30	29	1
15	35	22	15	7
16	38	27	26	1
17	62	19	18	1
18	72	33	27	6
19	64	36	29	7
20	80	35	24	11
21	91	49	33	16
22	84	48	36	12
23	42	18	13	5
24	34	15	12	3
25	32	13	12	1
26	38	18	14	4
Total ...	1944	852	657	195

No. 20.

Table shewing No. of Registered and Licensed Premises requiring Inspection.

Description of Premises.	No.
Slaughter Houses	79
Fish Curing Houses	50
Bake Houses	56
Cow Sheds and Milk Shops	864
Tripe Boiling Houses	11
Fat and Tallow Melting Works	8
Bone Boiling Works	3
Gut Scraping ,,	2
Ammoniacal Liquor Works	1
Knackeries	1
Total	1075

No. 21.

Table of Common Lodging Houses, their situation, and the number of Rooms and Lodgers.

STREETS.	No. of Houses.	No. of Rooms.	Registered No. of Lodgers.
Blanket Row	3	24	145
Brook Street	1	5	28
Bridge Street..................	1	13	47
Cross Street	2	10	41
Garden Street	6	24	73
Great Union Street	1	9	90
Grimsby Lane	2	11	49
Manor Street..................	1	8	16
Middle Street..................	9	30	86
Mill Street	15	54	198
North Street	2	7	37
Osborne Street	1	3	12
Posterngate	1	5	28
Robinson Row	1	8	33
Salthouse Lane..............	1	5	26
Trippett Street	2	9	26
Waltham Street	1	7	53
Waterhouse Lane...........	1	6	59
West Street	7	33	153
Totals	58	261	1200

Visits made to Common Lodging Houses.

DAY.	NIGHT.	TOTAL.
206	503	709

No. 22.—Table shewing Applications for Licenses during the year 1883.

NAME.	PREMISES.	TRADE.	RESULT.
M. Woodmancy	17, Waterhouse Lane	Common Lodging House	Granted.
J. Middleton	Craven Street	Tripe Boiling House	Granted.
Geo. Oyston	Newland Tofts Lane	Slaughter House	Granted.
J. Broady	56, Great Union Street	Common Lodging House	Granted.
E. J. Moyle	Alicia Street	Slaughter House	Not granted.
B. Gallagher	24, Middle Street	Common Lodging House	Granted.
J. Bullock	Lincoln Street	Fish Curing House	Not granted.
T. Perry	Barber's Yard, Collier St.	Ditto	Granted.
John Goy	Dairycoates	Slaughter House	Granted.
T. Dent	Wheeler Street	Tripe Boiling House	Granted.
S. Cordington	23, North Street	Common Lodging House	Granted.
J. Mc.Kew	10, Mill Street	Ditto	Granted.
W. Robinson	Brook Street	Tripe Boiling House	Granted.
J. Leadley	Alicia Street	Slaughter House	Granted.
F. Neale	Eaton Street	Cowkeeper	Granted.
W. Hutton	Eastbourne Street	Ditto	Granted.
Mrs. Day	Londesborough Street	Ditto	Granted.
H. Atkinson	West Dock Avenue	Ditto	Not granted.
G. Beall	Queen's Road, Newland	Slaughter House	Not granted.
Thos. Berry	23, Brook Street	Common Lodging House	Granted.
J. P. Horan	65, West Street	Ditto	Not granted.
Needler & Spring	South Side, St. Andrew's Dock	Fish Curing Houses	Granted.

No. 23.

Table shewing Meat, Fish, Fruit, etc., destroyed as unfit for Human Food.

KIND OF FOOD DESTROYED.	Quantity in lbs.
Meat	75,407
Yeast	7,514
Fruit	148,440
Vegetables	68,000
Jam	6,720
Mussels and Cockles	140,952
Fish	112,815
Game and Poultry	519
Rabbits	1,449
Total in lbs.	561,816

No. 24.—Table shewing Sanitary Prosecutions, 1883.

NAME.	OFFENCE.	PENALTY.
R. Foster	Accumulation of Manure on his premises	Prohibit recurrence and pay costs.
R. Lawson	Ditto ditto	ditto ditto
H. Pearson	Ditto ditto	ditto ditto
J. Miller	Ditto ditto	Fined 10s. and costs, and ordered to prohibit recurrence.
G. Boynton	Ditto ditto	Prohibit recurrence and pay costs.
T. Singleton	Ditto ditto	ditto ditto
W. Nettleton	Ditto ditto	ditto ditto
R. Stephenson	Ditto ditto	ditto ditto
T. Grantham	Ditto ditto	Fined 10s. and costs, and ordered to prohibit recurrence.
R. Stephenson	Ditto ditto	Fined 20s. and costs, ditto ditto
D. Jackson	Ditto ditto	Fined 10s. and costs, ditto ditto
— Haswell	Nuisance arising from want of drainage on their premises	Adjourned for 14 days on payment of costs, in order that the work may be done.
— Stephenson		
— Cuthbert		
R. Foster	Not complying with Magistrate's orders	Fined 10s. and costs each.
R. Lawson		
A. Pickering	Exposing for sale meat unfit for human food	Fined £10 and costs.
J. Parkinson	Ditto ditto	Fined £5 and costs.
S. Lowden	Defective cesspit on his property	Fined 20s. and costs.
H. F. Hall	Choked drains and defective pavement	Fined 10s. and costs, and ordered to prohibit recurrence.
Solomon Hart	Choked drains and gullies	Fined 10s. and costs, and ordered to abate nuisance.
D. Brown	Defective privies on his property	Fined 10s. and costs, ditto ditto
Mrs. M. Blossom	Defective privies on her property	Fined 20s. and costs, ditto ditto
Julius Pollock	Exposing for sale meat unfit for human food	Fined £20.
George Gapp	Choked drains on their property	Fined 10s. and costs, and ordered to abate nuisance.
Wm. Patterson		
T. Spenceley	Not complying with notice to provide proper manure pit	Fined 10s. and costs, ditto ditto
Chas. Shaw	Defective drainage and pavement on his property	Fined 10s. and costs, ditto ditto
W. Widdowson	Keeping pigs in such a condition as to be a nuisance	Judgment respited on payment of costs.
J. H. Rumming	Exposing for sale bacon unfit for human food	Fined 40s. and costs.
J. Horan	Using unregistered common lodging house	Fined 20s. and costs.
G. Pearson	Occupying a cowshed in which the cleansing, drainage, and water supply was not in a proper condition	Fined 20s. and costs.
George Jackson	Defective pavement and drainage on their premises	Adjourned for 7 days.
Mrs. M. Newton		
T. Smithson		

No. 25.—Table shewing Samples taken under "Food and Drugs" Act, and results.

Description of Sample.	No. of Samples.	Pure.	Adulterated	Prosecutions.	Result of Prosecutions.
New Milk	46	38	8 One not prosecuted in consequence of Vendor not being the Adulterator.	7	Fined 60/-, and costs 7/6 Do. 40/-, do. 5/- Do. 40/-, do. 6/- Do. 40/-, do. 6/- Do. 40/-, do. 8/6 Do. 60/-, do. 5/- Do. 30/-, do. 6/-
Butter	17	14	3	3	Case dismissed in consequence of Prosecutor's name not appearing on the summons. Fined 20/-, and costs 6/- Do. 40/-, do. 6/-
Spirits of Nitre..	5	5	0	0	
Water .... 4 Samples certified as unfit for drinking purposes.	5	1	0	0	
				2	For refusing to sell samples of Milk to Inspector. Fined 50/-, and costs 6/- Do. 40/-, do. 7/-
Totals	73	58	11	12	Penalties, £23; Costs, £3 9s.; Total, £26 9s.

No. 26.—TABLE SHEWING NUMBER OF ANIMALS LANDED AT THE "CITADEL SITE" DEPOT, DURING THE YEAR 1883.

QUARTER ENDING	BEAST.	CALVES.	SHEEP.	PIGS.	TOTAL.	
March 31st	481	655	12069	236	13441	240 Sheep landed dead (condemned).
June 30th...........	692	5412	19800	1062	26966	1 Beast, 2 Calves, 2 Pigs, landed dead (condemned)
September 30th ...	1792	2084	343	4619	8838	1 Calf, 9 Pigs, landed dead (condemned).
December 31st......	1301	347	808	1260	3716	1 Sheep, 1 Pig, landed dead (condemned).
Total, 1883......	4266	8498	33020	7177	52961	
1882......	3655	6700	57178	1311	68844	
1881......	2846	6440	37083	734	47103	

Of the above number, 2597 Beast and 877 Sheep were from New York ; the remaining number of Beast, Calves, Sheep, and Pigs, from Holland ; Sheep from Hamburg ; Pigs from Copenhagen. Those landed dead were suffocated ; they were free from contagious disease, and condemned by Local Authority as "unfit for food."

ARRIVALS FROM UNSCHEDULED COUNTRIES.

Beast, 283. Sheep, 2833.